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## PREFACE

An attempt has been made in this brochure to compile useful demographic data in regard to cities and town-groups which had a population of 100,000 and over in the 1961 Census. Restricted space has prevented the inclusion of a variety of other relevant data, but what is contained here provides a reasonably satisfactory picture of the urban centres covered and brings out their distinctive character. It is hoped that urban local governments will find the information useful not only for comparative purposes but also for planning municipal activities rationally. Most urban areas in India carry a back-log of varying dimensions in regard to services, utilities and amenities. For proper planning on a rational basis, demographic data is of crucial importance. Whether it be in the field of water-supply or provision of educational facilities or parks and open spaces or medical relief or housing, a general idea of the nature of the human content of the urban area is essential. Furthermore, for planning progressive development of municipal activities with a view to enriching the town economically, some idea of the occupation pattern of the population is necessary. Within its limited scope, this brochure provides some of the basic data for such purposes. A brief bibliography has also been provided in the brochure. For all those interested in a more detailed study, these reference books are likely to prove useful. It is needless to add that the census reports contain a fund of valuable information on various aspects of the urban situation in India.

The Centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration is not only concerned with imparting training to senior and middle level municipal employees but is also interested in disseminating useful information on subjects relevant to city government and in arousing interest in urban problems. This publication is a modest attempt in that direction. Equally, the Centre would welcome suggestions from urban local bodies about the manner in which it can help them and to receive information from them about their cities—all is grist that comes to its mill.

Shri P.V. Rao, Statistician and Miss Shanta Kohli, Research Assistant, in this Centre have been mainly responsible for this compilation. Our thanks are also due to the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development of the Government of India, in particular to Shri Shri Manohar, Architect Planner of that Organisation, for the cover design.

November 1968

## INTRODUCTION

As has already been stated in the Preface, this publication deals with some aspects only of the demographic position of the larger towns. The information contained in the statistical tables pertains to area, growth of population in absolute terms during the decade 1951-61, and the rate of growth during this period. In addition, figures about the density of population in 1961 have also been incorporated as these provide a very important index to the character of urban growth. Information has also been given about the occupation pattern of the population of these towns, because a change in the pattern is indicative of a change in the urban characteristic.

In order to provide a summarised picture of the housing pattern, data in regard to housing has also been included.

Lastly, information regarding the revenue and expenditure of the cities, except for a few where information was not available, has also been included.

It is obvious that statistical data on these important matters can be purposefully utilised only if observations are made over a reasonably long period of time so that any unusual variations or fluctuations are taken note of and, where necessary, remedial measures adopted. These measures may be required both in the physical and economic spheres. For instance, a sudden fall in the rate of growth of population of the town may call for urgent investigation both of birth and mortality rates and changes in the migration pattern as well as of the general "health" of the city. Similarly, the occupation pattern of the town needs to be carefully watched over a period of time, as it will indicate whether the town was becoming economically stronger or not. Other more complicated and sophisticated postures are possible, but within the scope of this preliminary publication, it has not been possible to deal with them. Yet, it is felt that even elementary information about towns will prove worthwhile to planners, politicians and administrators.

### (1) Area

There were 65 cities and 48 town groups which had a population of one lac and above according to 1961 census. Out of the 65 cities and 48 town groups, the information about the area was not available for three cities. The total area for the 62 cities was 992.46 square miles and for the 48 town groups 1,708.12 square miles.

Among the cities, Baranagar had the smallest area (2.74 sq. miles) while Greater Bombay had the highest area (169.00 sq. miles). Coming to the town groups, Moradabad had the smallest area (4.50 sq. miles) while Bangalore had the biggest area (193.52 sq. miles).

### (2) Population Growth

The study of urban growth rates based on the 1961 Census presents special problems because this census adopted a new definition of "urban" which was uniformly applied in all the States of India. This definition was more rigorous than the earlier definitions. As a result, 857 towns of 1951 Census were declassified in 1961. However, 497 new towns were added to the list of towns in 1961.

A study of census figures for 1951 and 1961 reveals an unprecedented growth of towns and cities in India. The total population of the 65 cities increased from 15,813,018 in 1951 to 20,127,355 in 1961 which shows a total increase of 4,314,337 during this decade i.e., +27.28 decade percentage rate of growth while the total population of 48 town groups increased from 12,957,103 in 1951 to 18,049,552 in 1961 which shows an increase of 5,092,449 i.e., +39.30 decade percentage rate of growth. The total population of the 65 cities and 48 town groups increased from 28,770,121 in 1951 to 38,176,907 in 1961 which shows a total increase of 9,406,786 i.e., +32.70 decade percentage rate of growth.

Out of the 65 cities, Kolar Gold Fields was the only city which showed a negative percentage decade rate of growth (—7.71), while Rampur and Gauhati had the minimum (0.84) and maximum (130.90) positive percentage decade rates of growth respectively. Among the town groups, Dehradun and Durg showed the minimum (+8.41) and maximum (+557.96) percentage decade rates of growth respectively.

There were 30 cities which had less than the average percentage decade rate of growth (+27.28) while 35 were above. In the case of town groups, the average percentage decade rate of growth was +39.30 and 28 town groups were below this average and 20 town groups were above.

### (3) *Population Density*

In dealing with the subject of population density, one of the greatest sources of confusion is the lack of clear definition of terms used. For example, the density will be higher if parks, commercial and industrial sections are omitted and it will be still higher if occupied residential lots alone are considered. But the density will be less if we consider the total area of a city or town.

According to the 1961 Census, among the 62 cities for which the information about density was available, Surat (90,290 persons per sq. mile) had the highest density followed by Calcutta (73,550 persons per sq. mile); while Kota (1,610 persons per sq. mile) had the lowest density followed by Kolar Gold Fields (4,894 persons per sq. mile).

In the case of town groups, Moradabad (42,628 persons per sq. mile) had the highest density followed by Belgaum (27,183 persons per sq. mile) while Durg (2,784 persons per sq. mile) had the lowest density followed by Kurichi (2,843 persons per sq. mile).

More revealing comparisons are possible if we look at densities in specific sections of cities. For example, according to the 1951 Census the density in Old Delhi was 136,536 persons per square mile, whereas the corresponding density in New Delhi was 8,419 persons per square mile. The vast compression of human beings in small spaces becomes even clearer if we consider that in three of the 18 wards of Old Delhi, densities over 400,000 persons per square mile were observed, and that another four wards showed densities of over 275,000 persons per square mile. Only five wards out of the 18 had densities of less than 100,000 persons per square mile.<sup>1</sup> Similar ranges in density and similar peak densities are reported also from other cities, e.g., Aligarh and Bombay. In the latter city the lowest densities are found in Upper Colaba with 14,528 persons per square mile in 1951, the highest densities are found in the Bhuleshwar section of C ward with 873,984 persons per square mile.<sup>2</sup> At Aligarh, the differences in density, though substantial, are somewhat less; in 1951 they ranged from 4,928 persons per square mile in the Civil Lines to 136,384 persons per square mile in Kanwariganj ward.<sup>3</sup>

### (4) *Occupation Patterns*

The provision of employment is a major objective of planning and expansion of job opportunities commensurate with the increase in labour force has been conceived as one of the principal aims of both the Second and Third Five Year Plans.

The industrial categories in 1961 Census were as follows :

- (1) Cultivator
- (2) Agricultural labour
- (3) Mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, etc.
- (4) Household Industry
- (5) Manufacturing other than household industry
- (6) Construction
- (7) Trade and Commerce

<sup>1</sup> Delhi Development Authority, Draft Master Plan for Delhi (Delhi : D.D.A., 1960).

<sup>2</sup> C. Rajagopalan, "Bombay : A Study in Urban Demography & Ecology", *Sociological Bulletin*, IX, No. 1 (March, 1960) pp. 37-38.

<sup>3</sup> Howard F. Hirt, "Spatial Aspects of the Housing Problem in Aligarh, U.P., India", *Population Review*, 11, No. 1 (January, 1960).

- (8) Transport, storage and communication
- (9) Other services

For the limited purpose of our analysis here, we have taken the fifth one, namely Manufacturing other than household industry. This gives us a rough idea of the extent to which a city or town group is industrially advanced and advancing. The total number of workers for the 65 cities in all the nine categories of industries was 6,938,682 and for the 48 town groups was 5,700,738. This gives an average of 106,749 and 118,765 workers for a city and town group respectively. The percentage of workers to the total population was 34.47 in the case of cities and 31.58 in the case of town groups. Out of the 65 cities, 56 had less and 9 more than the average number of workers. As regards town groups, 35 of the 48 had less and 13 more than the average number of workers. It will be seen from the table that Akola contained the smallest percentage (25.76) and Gauhati the highest percentage (42.24) of workers followed by Bally (42.06), while in the case of town groups, Agra had the smallest (27.23) and Durg the highest (50.78) percentage of workers followed by Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri (41.87). The next census is likely to give some indication about progress in industrialisation in respect of these cities and town groups.

Coming to the workers in manufacturing other than household industry, it will be observed that Kolar Gold Fields contained the smallest (2.73) and Bhatpara the highest (70.77) percentage of workers; while in the case of town groups, Shillong had the smallest (6.65) and Jamshedpur the highest (53.00) percentage of workers followed by Ahmedabad (49.77). The combined percentage of workers for both cities and town groups in industry other than household industry to the total workers was 27.44.

The occupational distribution of the population of the different sized towns shows significant variations. The larger the city, the smaller is the proportion of its population dependent on agriculture and primary industry.

#### (5) Houses and Households

The rapid growth of urban population has created a number of social and economic problems. Unemployment and under-employment in cities is high. Housing, water supply and sanitation services are comparatively deficient and slums abound. The National Sample Survey (7th round, 1953-54) has given the following figures with regard to the housing conditions in our cities as compared to the villages :

##### (a) Families living in one room or less :

			Per cent
Rural	...	...	34
Urban	...	...	44
In four big cities	...	...	67
In Calcutta	...	...	79

##### (b) Households with per capita floor area of less than 50 square feet :

			Per cent
Rural	...	...	14
Urban	...	...	21
In four biggest cities in India	...	...	33
In Calcutta	...	...	70

The distinction between a house and a household has been indicated in the definition. Thus, there may be one or more households in a census house.

In all the 65 cities there were 3,371,956 census houses and 3,956,896 census households.

#### (6) Revenue and Expenditure

After Independence two Committees viz., Local Finance Enquiry Committee 1949 and the Taxation Enquiry Commission 1953 examined the problems of finances of urban local bodies. The Local Finance Enquiry Committee was constituted in 1949 to enquire into the question of finances of local bodies and to make recommendations for the improvement of local finances. The Committee examined the finances of municipal corporations and municipalities in detail and made comprehensive recommendations for improving



their finances. In the year 1953, the Taxation Enquiry Commission again went into the finances of municipal corporations and municipalities as a part of the study of overall taxation, at various levels of Government *i.e.*, Central, State and Local. It also made some important recommendations concerning taxation in local bodies.

Again another Committee of Ministers was constituted by the Central Council of Local Self-Government in the year 1963 to study the problem of augmentation of the financial resources of the local bodies in all its aspects. The data on revenue and expenditure were taken from this report for the year 1960-61 for the purpose of this analysis.

Out of the 65 cities and 48 town groups, revenue figures were not available for 11 cities and 7 town groups. Similarly, expenditure figures were not available for 13 cities and 7 town groups.

In calculating the per capita revenue and expenditure of the local body in the case of town groups, the population of the main town of the town group was taken into account because the income and expenditure figures were available for that main town only and not for the entire town group. The average per capita income of the 41 main towns of the town groups was Rs. 24.15. Sangli municipality had the highest per capita income (Rs. 67.85) while South Suburban had the lowest per capita income (Rs. 5.26). Twenty-nine towns out of the 41 town groups had less than the average per capita income while the remaining 12 had more.

Coming to the cities, the per capita income was the highest (Rs. 54.74) in the case of Malegaon municipality followed by Akola (Rs. 49.39), while Kharagpur had the lowest per capita income (Rs. 1.78). The average per capita income of the 54 cities for which the data were available was Rs. 25.59 per annum. Forty cities out of the 54 cities had less than the average per capita income while the remaining 14 cities had more.

The combined average per capita income for the 54 cities and 41 towns was calculated to be Rs. 24.98.

Coming to the item of expenditure, the average per capita expenditure for the 52 cities for which the data were available was Rs. 24.83. Thirty-nine cities had less than the average per capita expenditure while the remaining 13 had more. Nellore had the highest per capita expenditure (Rs. 49.48) followed by Rajkot (Rs. 47.13), while Bikaner (Rs. 1.77) had the lowest per capita expenditure.

In the case of town groups, the average per capita expenditure for the 41 main towns of the town groups for which the data were available was Rs. 24.56. Thirty-two towns had less than the average per capita expenditure while the remaining 9 had more. Hubli-Dharwar (Rs. 46.01) had the highest per capita expenditure, while South Suburban (Rs. 5.05) had the lowest.



TABLE

Table showing area, density, rate of growth, total number of workers, workers in manufacturing, total income and per capita income, total expenditure and per capita expenditure

S. No.	Name of the city	Area in sq. miles	Population 1951	Population 1961	Density per sq. mile 1961	% decade rate of growth during 1951-61	Total number of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Greater Bombay	169.00	2,966,902	4,152,056	24,568.38	+39.95	1,686,668
2.	Calcutta	39.80	2,698,494	2,927,289	73,549.97	+ 8.48	1,182,789
3.	Madras	48.93	1,416,056	1,729,141	35,339.15	+22.11	526,981
4.	Howrah	11.13	433,630	512,598	46,055.53	+18.21	189,517
5.	Madurai	8.56	361,781	424,810	49,627.33	+17.42	130,587
6.	Jaipur	25.00	291,130	403,444	16,137.76	+38.58	117,413
7.	Indore	21.56	310,859	394,941	18,318.23	+27.05	113,397
8.	Patna	22.33	283,479	364,594	16,327.54	+28.61	117,539
9.	Sholapur	8.63	277,087	337,583	39,117.38	+21.83	111,674
10.	Gwalior	24.11	241,577	300,587	12,467.31	+24.43	86,449
11.	Baroda	N.A.	211,407	298,398	N.A.	+41.15	83,416
12.	Surat	3.19	223,182	288,026	90,290.28	+29.05	91,841
13.	Coimbatore	8.86	197,755	286,305	32,314.33	+44.78	98,229
14.	Mysore	14.40	244,323	253,865	17,629.51	+ 3.91	71,591
15.	Tiruchirapalli	8.98	218,921	249,862	27,824.27	+14.13	77,144
16.	Salem	7.89	202,335	249,145	31,577.31	+23.13	93,187
17.	Ludhiana	7.59	153,795	244,032	32,151.77	+58.67	72,369
18.	Ajmer	21.53	196,633	231,240	10,740.36	+17.60	60,850
19.	Vijayawada	9.35	161,198	230,397	24,641.39	+42.93	76,642
20.	Jodhpur	29.15	180,717	224,760	7,710.46	+24.37	59,772
21.	Rajkot	N.A.	132,069	194,145	N.A.	+47.00	51,209
22.	Guntur	11.59	125,255	187,122	16,145.12	+49.39	69,287
23.	Saharanpur	9.75	148,435	185,213	18,996.20	+24.78	54,773
24.	Aligarh	12.30	141,618	185,020	15,042.27	+30.65	51,110
25.	Visakhapatnam	11.25	108,042	182,004	16,178.13	+68.46	54,028
26.	Gorakhpur	15.00	132,436	180,255	12,017.00	+36.11	57,314
27.	Bhavnagar	N.A.	137,951	176,473	N.A.	+27.92	45,887
28.	Warangal	24.00	133,130	156,106	6,504.41	+17.26	54,852
29.	Gaya	11.78	133,700	151,105	12,827.24	+13.02	47,578
30.	Bikaner	14.71	117,113	150,634	10,240.24	+28.62	38,994

industries and corresponding percentages, total number of houses and households, in cities with 100,000 and over population according to 1961 Census.

% of workers to the total popula- tion	Workers in manu- facturing other than household industry	(Col. 10) as percent- age of Col. (8)	Total number of houses	Total number of house- holds	Total income Rs.	Per capita income  Rs.	Total expenditure  Rs.	Per capita expendi- ture Rs.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
40.62	665,530	39.46	767,730	803,023	167,056,000	40.23	151,086,000	36.39
40.41	298,303	25.22	584,391	576,228	75,914,000	25.93	71,205,000	24.32
30.48	128,991	24.48	147,694	350,043	49,480,000	28.62	39,390,000	22.78
36.97	82,209	43.38	104,968	111,298	10,300,740	20.10	10,389,788	20.27
30.74	37,752	28.91	50,243	87,904	6,353,445	14.96	14,566,590	34.29
29.10	21,497	18.31	74,257	77,803	3,953,815	9.80	4,839,499	12.00
28.71	40,104	35.37	42,916	79,942	7,121,000	18.30	7,121,000	18.03
32.24	15,425	13.12	52,248	64,294	7,731,000	21.20	6,338,000	17.38
33.08	42,591	38.14	59,886	63,262	12,057,130	35.72	12,871,358	38.13
28.76	26,326	30.45	37,143	59,355	3,241,000	10.78	2,784,000	9.26
27.95	26,637	31.93	56,745	57,891	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31.89	33,436	36.41	40,296	48,411	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
34.31	29,576	30.11	46,323	57,418	4,649,416	16.24	12,379,162	43.24
28.20	15,705	21.94	41,472	45,297	10,218,443	40.25	5,782,173	22.78
30.87	19,566	25.36	40,903	51,904	2,321,936	9.29	4,676,001	18.71
37.40	16,752	17.98	42,839	49,773	2,398,196	9.63	5,159,411	20.71
29.66	26,081	36.04	47,267	47,371	4,385,848	17.97	4,364,308	17.88
26.31	6,312	10.37	24,655	44,911	3,946,871	17.07	3,876,761	16.77
33.27	12,841	16.75	47,684	51,593	10,910,733	47.36	N.A.	N.A.
26.59	7,257	12.14	32,711	42,188	1,850,996	8.24	1,297,004	5.77
26.38	12,529	24.47	34,137	35,614	7,842,243	40.39	9,150,490	47.13
37.03	24,010	34.65	33,256	40,794	2,678,139	14.31	3,645,309	19.48
29.57	14,706	26.85	30,261	37,424	2,572,482	13.89	2,260,943	12.21
27.62	12,812	25.07	22,116	34,744	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
29.69	6,157	11.40	34,608	35,909	8,214,901	45.14	3,501,581	19.24
31.80	9,911	17.29	32,464	37,382	2,630,217	14.59	2,620,935	14.54
26.00	13,973	30.45	23,965	33,256	5,173,046	29.31	6,334,474	35.90
35.14	10,838	19.76	26,352	31,503	903,001	5.78	917,344	5.88
31.49	7,133	1.499	26,098	27,465	1,516,736	10.04	1,702,021	11.26
25.89	3,812	9.78	25,580	26,580	887,023	5.89	266,611	1.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Jamnagar	5.57	104,419	148,572	26,673.60	+42.28	41,371
32.	Bhatpara	4.62	134,916	147,630	31,954.54	+ 9.42	56,050
33.	Kharagpur	12.89	129,636	147,253	11,423.81	+13.59	42,581
34.	Kolar Gold Fields	30.00	159,084	146,811	4,893.70	-- 7.71	42,531
35.	Cuttack	23.00	102,505	146,308	6,361.21	+42.73	51,681
36.	Ujjain	6.75	129,817	144,161	21,357.18	+11.05	43,872
37.	Bhagalpur	11.09	114,513	143,850	12,971.14	+25.60	43,142
38.	Raipur	9.72	89,804	139,792	14,381.89	+55.66	49,969
39.	Alleppy	18.06	116,278	138,834	7,687.37	+19.40	38,919
40.	Amravati	14.03	102,806	137,875	9,827.15	+34.11	43,279
41.	Rampur	7.80	134,277	135,407	17,359.87	+ 0.84	39,219
42.	Bally	9.07	63,138	130,896	14,431.75	+107.32	55,051
43.	Rajahmundry	4.09	105,276	130,002	31,785.33	+23.49	42,062
44.	Kamarhati	4.23	77,251	125,457	29,658.86	+62.40	44,896
45.	Patiala	13.00	97,869	125,234	9,633.38	+27.86	36,430
46.	Kakinada	9.47	99,952	122,865	12,974.12	+22.92	38,003
47.	Malegaon	4.03	55,022	121,408	30,126.05	+120.65	36,933
48.	Kota	74.74	65,107	120,345	1,610.18	+84.84	40,014
49.	Ahmednagar	9.54	105,275	119,020	12,475.89	+13.06	36,148
50.	Akola	6.33	89,606	115,760	18,287.51	+29.19	29,815
51.	South Dum Dum	5.98	61,391	111,284	18,609.36	+81.27	31,871
52.	Udaipur	13.89	89,621	111,139	8,001.36	+24.01	34,912
53.	Thanjavur	9.08	100,680	111,099	12,235.57	+10.35	33,589
54.	Muzaffarpur	7.90	73,594	109,048	13,803.54	+48.18	34,028
55.	Eluru	4.64	87,213	108,321	23,345.04	+24.20	39,889
56.	Burdwan	8.75	75,376	108,224	12,368.45	+43.58	32,302
57.	Baranagar	2.74	77,126	107,837	39,356.56	+39.82	32,948
58.	Nellore	5.28	81,480	106,776	20,222.72	+31.95	36,407
59.	Nagarcoil	8.40	79,284	106,207	12,643.69	+33.96	34,380
60.	Dharbhanga	7.50	84,816	103,016	13,735.46	+21.46	31,108
61.	Jammu	4.00	76,558	102,738	25,684.50	+34.20	30,469
62.	Bandar	9.60	77,953	101,417	10,564.27	+30.10	30,893
63.	Kurnool	5.80	60,222	100,815	17,381.89	+67.41	34,946
64.	Gauhati	5.50	43,615	100,707	18,310.36	+130.90	42,535
65.	Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	15.00	86,528	100,097	6,673.13	+15.68	33,352
Total		992.46*	15,813,018	20,127,355	—	4,314,337	6,938,682
Average		16.01*	243,277	309,652	19,606.16*	+27.28	106,749

Note : N.A.=Not available.

\*62 cities.

†54 cities only.

‡52 cities only.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27.85	10,146	24.52	26,476	26,901	4,760,490	32.04	5,971,827	40.19
37.97	39,664	70.77	38,361	38,402	1,074,271	7.28	995,065	6.74
28.92	9,627	22.61	30,317	30,507	262,582	1.78	2,766,986	18.79
28.97	1,162	2.73	27,227	27,445	888,220	6.05	845,322	5.76
35.32	7,635	14.77	23,623	24,810	1,784,653	12.20	2,030,827	13.88
30.43	14,158	32.27	18,334	30,970	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
29.99	4,997	11.58	19,838	24,100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35.75	8,159	16.33	25,785	30,823	3,729,784	26.68	4,124,706	29.51
28.03	10,286	26.43	22,198	23,540	953,467	6.86	995,327	7.17
31.39	6,970	16.10	27,430	28,044	3,055,799	22.16	2,934,412	21.28
28.96	10,444	26.63	18,225	25,083	1,719,018	12.70	1,656,643	12.23
42.06	35,598	64.66	29,461	30,128	983,583	7.51	800,534	6.12
32.35	8,339	19.82	16,179	28,660	2,038,360	15.68	2,821,603	2.17
35.79	28,267	62.96	27,414	27,489	779,065	6.21	1,678,594	13.38
29.09	4,989	13.69	24,542	24,990	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30.93	5,278	13.89	15,849	25,506	2,739,884	22.30	4,148,932	33.77
30.42	27,739	75.11	20,480	20,962	6,645,309	54.74	4,225,135	34.80
33.25	4,746	11.86	13,056	26,482	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30.37	8,476	23.45	20,810	21,146	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25.76	7,012	23.52	23,029	23,122	5,717,747	49.39	4,288,705	37.05
28.64	12,785	40.11	19,893	20,047	641,955	5.77	792,411	7.12
31.41	3,892	11.15	19,917	23,719	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30.23	5,078	15.12	19,011	22,360	1,044,884	9.41	2,292,322	20.63
31.20	5,095	14.97	15,166	17,543	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
36.82	6,956	17.44	20,519	23,432	1,714,385	15.83	2,800,638	25.85
29.85	5,256	16.27	19,752	20,732	1,446,191	13.36	618,952	5.72
30.55	15,804	47.97	20,161	21,047	1,065,385	9.88	1,372,752	12.73
34.10	5,549	15.24	21,485	22,780	1,082,123	10.13	5,282,751	49.48
32.37	5,577	16.22	18,423	20,759	712,574	6.71	869,332	8.19
30.20	4,625	14.87	14,257	17,599	1,702,346	16.53	1,342,528	13.03
29.66	3,550	11.65	17,266	18,650	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30.46	4,550	14.73	15,899	19,920	2,154,082	21.24	1,628,065	16.05
34.66	5,039	14.42	17,093	18,904	2,715,410	26.93	N.A.	N.A.
42.24	4,738	11.14	17,267	19,001	1,483,961	14.74	1,137,005	11.29
33.32	5,566	16.69	16,005	20,713	1,218,209	12.17	1,200,326	11.99
—	2,016,524	—	3,371,956	3,956,896	470,422,093†	—	448,147,463‡	—
34.47	31,023	29.06	51,876	60,875	8,711,520†	25.59†	8,618,220‡	24.83‡

SOURCE : 1. Census of India, 1961, Volume I, Part II—A(i)  
2. Census of India, 1961, Volume I, Part II—A(ii)  
3. Report of the Committee of Ministers—"Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies, 1963."

TABLE

Table showing area, density, rate of growth, total number of workers, workers in manufacturing and per capita income, total expenditure and per capita expenditure in

5. No.	Name of the Town Group	Area in sq. miles	Population 1951	Population 1961	Density per sq. mile 1961	% decade rate of growth during 1951-61	Total number of workers	% of workers to the total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Delhi	126.08	1,437,134	2,359,408 (2,323,303)	18,713.58	+64.17	746,815	31.65
2.	Hyderabad	85.08	1,129,467	1,251,119 (1,118,553)	14,705.20	+10.77	373,894	29.88
3.	Bangalore	193.52	786,343	1,206,961 (905,134)	6,236.88	+53.49	391,591	32.44
4.	Ahmedabad	47.83	877,329	1,206,001 (1,149,918)	25,214.32	+37.46	375,279	31.12
5.	Kanpur	114.54	705,383	971,062 (895,106)	8,477.93	+37.66	316,581	32.60
6.	Poona	65.65	600,351	737,426 (97,562)	11,232.69	+42.83	224,207	30.40
7.	Nagpur	92.12	485,264	690,302 (643,659)	7,493.51	+42.25	233,934	33.89
8.	Lucknow	52.29	496,861	655,673 (595,440)	12,539.17	+31.96	204,239	31.15
9.	Agra	34.29	375,665	508,680 (462,020)	14,834.65	+35.41	138,505	27.23
10.	Varanasi	32.66	355,777	489,864 (471,258)	14,998.89	+37.69	156,578	31.96
11.	Allahabad	31.45	332,295	430,730 (411,955)	13,695.71	+29.62	131,180	30.46
12.	Amritsar	19.10	336,114	398,047 (376,295)	20,840.16	+18.43	124,134	31.19
13.	Jabalpur	66.89	256,998	367,014 (295,375)	5,846.83	+42.81	123,797	33.73
14.	South Suburban	19.77	213,215	341,712 (185,811)	17,284.37	+60.27	106,790	31.25
15.	Jamshedpur	30.50	218,162	328,044 (296,568)	10,755.54	+50.37	107,728	32.84

industry (other than household industry), total number of houses, and households, total income town groups with 100,000 and over population according to 1961 Census.

Workers in manufactur- ing other than household industry	Col. (10) as percen- tage of Col. (8)	Total number of houses	Total number of households	Total Income Rs.	Per capita income Rs.	Total expenditure Rs.	Per capita expen- diture Rs.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
155,099	20.77	314,198	466,186	71,995,000	30.99	88,059,000	37.90
58,034	15.52	207,521	233,899	12,468,000	11.15	10,554,000	9.44
118,040	30.14	215,363	227,674	18,173,000	20.08	15,841,000	17.50
186,779	49.77	228,616	239,391	41,361,000	35.97	36,084,000	31.38
107,909	34.09	162,462	221,251	20,202,000	22.57	18,340,000	24.49
52,313	23.33	138,475	140,394	17,083,000	17.51	17,597,000	18.04
54,294	23.21	137,830	140,941	17,069,000	26.52	24,935,000	38.74
41,819	20.48	128,659	137,976	10,107,000	16.97	10,175,000	17.09
32,836	23.71	59,790	90,065	7,287,000	15.77	5,796,000	12.54
17,700	11.30	51,316	99,436	10,058,000	21.34	7,669,000	16.27
22,004	16.77	67,415	88,833	8,102,000	19.67	8,564,000	20.79
39,789	32.05	74,918	73,078	11,752,870	31.23	11,952,514	31.76
28,077	22.68	73,304	76,923	5,248,000	17.77	5,874,000	19.89
48,103	45.04	65,178	67,555	976,799	5.26	938,861	5.05
57,093	53.00	60,232	64,355	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Cochin-Erna- kulam-Alwaye	31.66	193,488	313,030 (173,322)	9,887.24	+61.78	91,265	29.16
17.	Trivandrum	34.96	197,593	302,214 (239,815)	8,644.57	+52.25	86,904	28.75
18.	Srinagar	19.44	250,724	295,084 (285,257)	15,417.14	+17.69	83,209	28.20
19.	Meerut	21.58	233,183	283,997 (200,470)	13,160.19	+21.79	86,358	30.41
20.	Bareilly	15.41	208,083	272,828 (254,409)	17,704.61	+31.11	77,953	28.57
21.	Jullundur	23.03	201,990	265,030 (222,509)	11,508.03	+31.21	79,757	30.09
22.	Calicut	23.09	158,724	248,548 (192,521)	10,764.31	+56.59	70,521	28.37
23.	Hubli-Dharwar	15.90	196,180	248,489 (248,489)	15,628.24	+26.66	73,001	29.38
24.	Bhopal	36.57	102,330	222,948 (185,374)	6,098.47	+117.87	82,301	36.91
25.	Nasik	49.34	156,888	215,576 (131,103)	4,369.19	+37.41	71,429	33.13
26.	Dhanbad-Jharia- Sindri	45.37	73,602	200,618 (111,754)	4,421.82	+172.57	83,990	41.87
27.	Kalyan	9.68	139,761	194,334 (73,482)	20,075.82	+39.05	59,643	30.69
28.	Kolhapur	27.07	136,835	193,186 (187,442)	7,136.53	+41.88	54,790	28.36
29.	Moradabad	4.50	161,854	191,828 (180,100)	42,628.44	+18.52	54,091	28.20
30.	Falayamcottai	24.88	160,929	190,048 (51,002)	7,638.59	+18.09	68,830	36.22
31.	Ambala	17.36	152,022	181,747 (76,204)	10,469.30	+19.55	56,764	31.23
32.	Mangalore	15.79	117,253	170,253 (142,669)	10,782.33	+45.41	62,910	36.95
33.	Jhansi	23.17	127,365	169,712 (140,217)	7,324.64	+33.25	50,514	29.76
34.	Asansol	11.54	94,764	168,689 (103,405)	14,617.76	+78.01	59,023	34.99
35.	Dehradun	23.28	144,216	156,341 (126,918)	6,715.68	+8.41	47,824	30.59
36.	Monghyr- Jamalpur	12.06	118,520	146,807 (146,807)	12,173.05	+23.87	40,205	27.39
37.	Belgaum	5.40	117,827	146,790 (127,885)	27,183.33	+24.58	40,886	27.85
38.	Ranchi	15.39	106,849	140,253 (122,416)	9,113.26	+31.26	42,585	30.36
39.	Durg	47.90	20,249	133,230 (47,114)	2,784.42	+557.96	67,649	50.78



10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15,263	16.72	46,016	50,036	3,147,163	18.16	2,774,082	16.01
9,357	10.77	47,245	52,356	1,879,000	6.22	1,889,000	7.88
16,628	19.98	36,026	43,173	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16,576	19.19	46,873	51,160	5,193,869	25.91	5,268,785	26.28
17,018	21.83	36,337	51,507	3,656,587	14.37	349,429	13.73
17,184	21.55	48,141	48,345	3,083,895	13.86	4,131,956	18.56
16,558	23.48	31,871	36,209	2,081,880	10.81	2,062,000	10.71
15,594	21.36	42,718	44,088	11,278,780	45.39	11,433,715	46.01
19,392	23.56	42,289	49,228	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14,685	20.56	38,156	38,547	4,042,583	30.84	3,186,073	24.30
13,476	16.04	38,698	41,522	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18,997	31.85	39,234	40,291	2,105,245	28.65	1,746,081	23.76
13,749	25.09	34,752	35,117	7,681,068	40.98	7,628,251	40.70
17,782	32.87	24,537	34,935	2,543,793	14.12	2,760,297	15.33
10,069	14.63	34,787	41,819	462,509	9.07	885,792	17.37
7,324	12.90	35,016	37,314	1,173,204	15.40	1,570,780	20.60
20,722	32.94	27,365	27,850	6,921,581	48.51	6,439,814	45.14
7,281	14.41	27,564	33,895	1,818,151	12.97	1,722,669	12.29
22,780	38.60	30,525	31,666	839,488	8.12	1,025,919	9.92
6,595	13.79	24,390	33,235	2,885,950	22.74	2,537,696	19.99
12,797	31.83	21,281	25,957	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6,474	15.83	21,793	26,884	3,860,043	22.74	4,181,588	32.70
7,003	16.44	19,204	22,775	1,239,274	10.12	1,333,552	10.89
29,423	43.49	37,919	41,452	1,253,035	26.60	1,083,846	23.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40.	Tuticorin	9.57	98,866	127,356 (124,230)	13,307.83	+28.82	41,766	32.79
41.	Sangli	27.39	90,511	127,183 ( 73,838)	4,643.41	+40.52	40,669	31.98
42.	Mathura	8.42	105,773	125,258 (116,959)	14,876.24	+18.42	37,294	29.77
43.	Vellore	7.04	106,024	122,761 (113,742)	17,437.64	+15.79	39,401	32.10
44.	Kurichi	41.99	67,168	119,380 ( 28,407)	2,843.06	+77.73	43,673	36.58
45.	Shahajahanpur	7.41	104,835	117,702 (110,432)	15,884.21	+12.27	34,564	29.37
46.	Thana	12.92	67,759	109,215 (101,107)	8,453.17	+61.18	38,319	35.09
47.	Sagar	19.33	80,068	104,676 (85,491)	5,415.21	+30.73	38,950	37.21
48.	Shillong	8.21	58,512	102,398 ( 72,438)	12,472.35	+75.00	38,438	37.54
Total		1,708.12	12,957,103	18,049,552 (14,825,345)	—	5,092,449	5,700,738	—
Average		34.59	269,940	376,032 (308,861)	10,566.91	+39.30	118,765	31.58
Grand Total		2,700.58†	28,770,121	38,176,907	—	9,406,786	12,639,420	—
Average		24.55†	254,603	337,849	13,883.82‡	+32.70	111,853	33.11

Note : (1) Figures in the brackets under Population 1961 indicate the population of the main town.

(2) N.A.=Not available.

(3) Per capita income and expenditure relate to the main town of the town group.

\*41 town groups only.

†110 cities and town groups only.

‡95 cities and town groups only.

§93 cities and town groups only.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13,027	31.19	26,731	27,777	1,025,894	8.26	2,558,456	20.59
6,861	16.87	24,494	24,901	5,010,088	67.85	781,186	10.58
5,163	13.84	15,736	24,685	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10,037	25.47	14,699	23,354	944,579	8.30	1,908,756	16.78
19,367	44.35	21,084	26,225	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3,460	10.01	17,809	25,159	915,362	8.29	1,053,556	9.56
15,123	39.47	21,412	21,656	2,067,587	20.45	1,749,351	17.30
3,655	9.38	18,082	20,094	1,032,876	12.08	949,436	11.10
2,556	6.65	20,500	21,295	738,886	10.20	714,064	9.86
1,451,865	—	2,998,561	3,522,464	330,765,039*	—	336,105,505*	
30,247	25.47	62,470	73,385	8,067,439*	24.15*	8,197,695*	24.56*
3,468,389	—	6,370,517	7,479,360	801,187,132‡	—	784,252,968§	—
30,694	27.44	56,376	66,189	8,433,548‡	24.98‡	8,432,827§	24.70§

SOURCE : 1. Census of India, 1961, Volume 1, Part II—A(i)  
2. Census of India, 1961, Volume 1, Part II—A(ii)  
3. Report of the Committee of Ministers—"Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies, 1963."

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

The following definitions were taken from the Census of India Publications, 1961 :

**(1) Area :**

Area figures are furnished either by the Surveyor General of India or by the State Survey Department. The urban areas are based on the area of individual towns furnished by the Local Authorities.

(Census of India, 1961 ; Vol. I, Part II-A (i)—page 69.)

**(2) Population :**

Total number of people irrespective of age and sex.

**(3) Workers :**

The following was adopted as the basis of work :

In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, etc., if a person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season he was to be regarded as a "worker". In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, the basis of work would be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which he was enumerated. (Census of India, 1961 ; Vol. I, Part II-B (i)—page 2.)

**(4) Manufacturing other than household industry :**

Manufacturing includes all types of production, processing, servicing or repairing of goods, which is not done in household industry. (Census of India, 1961 ; Vol. I, Part II-B (i)—page 3.)

**(5) Houses :**

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with separate entrance. (Census of India, 1961; Vol. I, Part II-A (ii)—page II.)

**(6) Household :**

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be one or more households in a census house. (Census of India, 1961; Vol. I, Part II-A (ii)—page II.)

### APPENDIX II

The following definitions were taken from the Report of the Committee of Ministers on "Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies, 1963".

**(1) Income :**

Total income of an urban local body includes the following items :

**(a) Ordinary income (Tax income)**

- (1) Octroi tax
- (2) Terminal tax
- (3) Taxes on houses and lands
- (4) Tax on vehicles and animals
- (5) Tax on profession and trades
- (6) Toll tax
- (7) Service tax
- (8) Education tax

- (9) Pilgrim tax
- (10) Theatre tax
- (11) Hotel tax
- (12) Other taxes
- (b) Ordinary income :
  - (1) Fees and fines
  - (2) Rents and prices
  - (3) Grants and contributions
  - (4) Miscellaneous
- (c) Extraordinary income :
  - (1) Loans
- (2) **Expenditure :**

Total expenditure includes the following items :

  - (a) Ordinary expenditure :
    - (1) General Administration
    - (2) Collection of Revenues
    - (3) Public Health
    - (4) Public safety and convenience
    - (5) Education
    - (6) Public Works
    - (7) Miscellaneous
  - (b) Extraordinary expenditure :
    - (1) Repayment of loans
    - (2) Capital expenditure
    - (3) Miscellaneous extraordinary expenditure.

### APPENDIX III

**(1) Density :**

Density is obtained by dividing the total population of the city or town-group by the area of that city or town group respectively

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$$

**(2) Decade percentage rate of growth :**

$$\text{Decade percentage rate of growth} = \frac{\text{Population in 1961} - \text{Population in 1951}}{\text{Population in 1951}} \times 100$$

**(3) Per capita Income of urban local body :**

It is obtained by dividing the total income of the local body by the total population.

**(4) Per capita Expenditure of urban local body :**

It is obtained by dividing the total expenditure by the total population.

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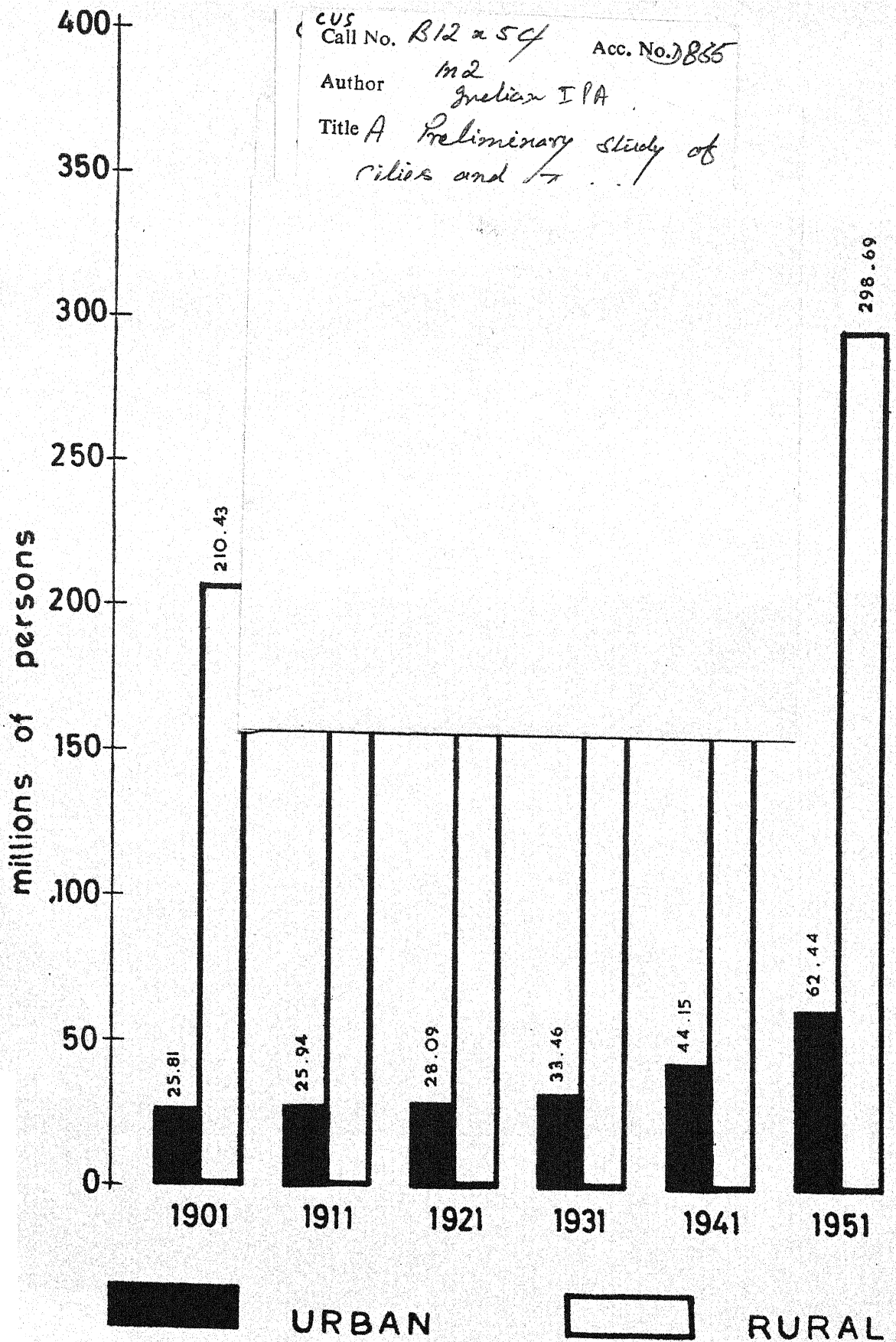
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